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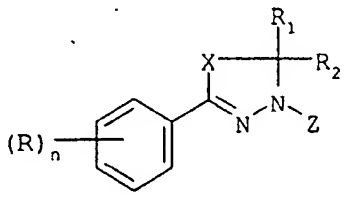
(54) 2-Aryl-Delta2-1,3,4- (oxa and thia)diazoline insecticidal and acaricidal agents

(57) The present invention relates to 2-aryl-Δ^2-1,3,4-(oxa and thia)diazoline compounds having the structural formula



and compositions and methods comprising those compounds for the control of insect and acarid pests.

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Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] Insect and acarid pests destroy growing and harvested crops. In the United States, agronomic crops must compete with thousands of those pests. In particular, tobacco budworms and southern armyworms are especially devastating to crops.

[0002] Tobaccco budworms -cause tremendous economic losses in agronomic crops. In particular, budworms devastate cotton crops by feeding on green bolls. Control of budworms is complicated by their resistance to many common insecticides, including organophosphates, carbamates and pyrethroids.

[0003] In spite of the commercial insecticides and acaricides available today, damage to crops, both growing and harvested, caused by insect and acarid pests still occurs. Accordingly, there is ongoing research to create new and more effective insecticidal and acaricidal agents.

[0004] Certain N-carbamoyl-3-carboxyaryl-heterocyclic and hydrazinecarboximidamidohydrazone compounds which are useful as herbicidal agents are described in U.S. 5,670,456. However, that patent does not describe any insecticidal or acaricidal activity.

[0005] Certain cyclic 1,3,4-oxadiazoline compounds are described by D. Kochetov et al in Ukrainskii Khimicheskii Zhurnal, *57*(2), pp. 215-217 (1991). However, D. Kochetov *et al* do not disclose any utility for their cyclic 1,3,4-oxadiazoline compounds

[0006] It is, therefore, an object of the present invention to provide compounds which are useful for the control of insect and acarid pests.

[0007] It is also an object of the present invention to provide a method for the control of insect and acarid pests.

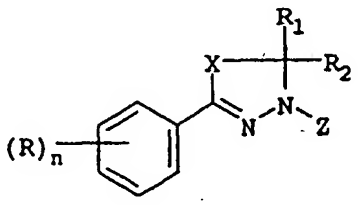
[0008] It is a further object of this invention to provide a method for the protection of growing and harvested crops from damage caused by insect and acarid attack and infestation.

[0009] These and other objects of the present invention will become more apparent from the description thereof set forth below.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0010] The present invention comprises 2-aryl-Δ^2-1,3,4-(oxa and thia)diazoline compounds which are useful for the control of insect and acarid pests. Those compounds are also useful for protecting plants from damage caused by insect and acarid attack and infestation.

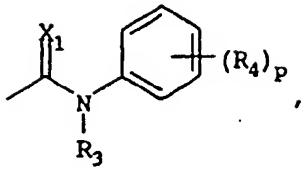
[0011] The pesticidal 2-aryl-Δ^2-1,3,4-(oxa and thia)-diazoline compounds of the present invention have the structural formula I



(I)

wherein

X is O or $S(O)_m$;
Z is

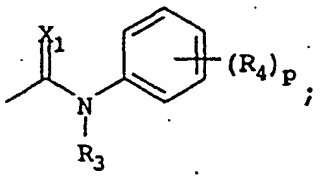


$C(X_1)R_5$, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl,

benzyl optionally substituted on the phenyl ring with any combination of from one to three halogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy, C_1-C_6haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6alkylthio or C_1-C_6haloalkyl-thio groups, or

phenyl optionally substituted with any combination of from one to three halogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy, C_1-C_6haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6alkylthio or C_1-C_6haloalkylthio groups,

provided that when X is O, Z is



n and p are each independently 0, 1, 2 or 3;

X_1 is O or S;

R and R_4 are each independently halogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, OR_6, $S(O)_qR_7$, nitro, cyano, NR_8R_9, CO_2R_{10}, $C(O)R_{11}$ or phenyl optionally substituted with any combination of from one to three halogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy, C_1-C_6haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6alkylthio or C_1-C_6haloalkylthio groups, or

two adjacent R groups or R_4 groups may be taken together to form a ring wherein RR or R_4R_4 is represented by: $-OCH_2O-$, $-OCF_2O-$ or -CH=CH-CH=CH-;

R_6 and R_7 are each independently hydrogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl or

phenyl optionally substituted with any combination of from one to three halogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy, C_1-C_4haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6alkylthio or C_1-C_6haloalkylthio groups;

R_8, R_9, R_{13} and R_{14} are each independently hydrogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6alkylcarbonyl or

phenyl optionally substituted with any combination of from one to three halogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy, C_1-C_6haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6alkylthio or C_1-C_6haloalkylthio groups;

R_{10} and R_{11} are each independently hydrogen, C_1-C_6alkyl or C_1-C_6haloalkyl;

R_1 and R_2 are each independently hydrogen, C_3-C_7cycloalkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_3-C_6alkenyl, C_3-C_6haloalkenyl, C_3-C_6alkynyl, C_3-C_6haloalkynyl, C_2-C_6alkoxyalkyl, $(CH_2)_vC(O)R_{12}$, C_1-C_6alkyl optionally substituted with one phenoxy or phenyl group wherein the phenyl ring of each group is independently, optionally substituted with from one to three halogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy, C_1-C_6haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6alkylthio or C_1-C_6haloalkylthio groups,

phenyl optionally substituted with from one to three halogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy, C_1-C_6haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6alkylthio or C_1-C_6haloalkylthio groups, or

a 5- or 6-membered heteroaromatic ring optionally substituted with any combination of from one to three halogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy, C_1-C_6haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6alkylthio or C_1-C_6haloalkylthio groups, and when R_1 and R_2 are taken together with the atom to which they are attached they may form a C_3-C_6cycloalkyl ring wherein R_1R_2 is represented by: $-(CH_2)_t-$ where t is 2, 3, 4 or 5;

m, q and v are each independently 0, 1 or 2;

R_{12} is hydrogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy, C_1-C_6haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6alkylthio, C_1-C_6haloalkylthio or $NR_{13}R_{14}$;

R_3 is hydrogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl or $C(O)R_{15}$;

R_{15} is C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy or C_1-C_6haloalkoxy; and

R_5 is C_1-C_6alkyl,

phenyl optionally substituted with any combination of from one to three halogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy, C_1-C_6haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6alkylthio or C_1-C_6haloalkylthio groups, or

behzyl optionally substituted on the phenyl ring with any combination of from one to three halogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy, C_1-C_6haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6alkylthio or C_1-C_6haloalkyl-thio groups; and

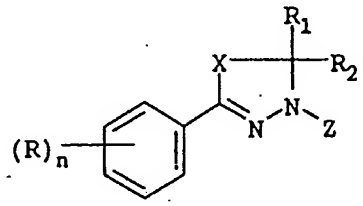
the optical isomers thereof and the agriculturally acceptable salts thereof.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0012] The present invention provides a method for the control of insect or acarid pests which comprises contacting said pests or their food supply, habitat or breeding grounds with a pesticidally effective amount of a 2-aryl-Δ^2-1,3,4-(oxa or thia)diazoline compound of formula I.

[0013] The present invention also provides a method for the protection of growing plants from attack or infestation by insect or acarid pests which comprises applying to the foliage of the plants, or to the soil or water in which they are growing, a pesticidally effective amount of a 2-aryl-Δ^2-1,3,4-(oxa or thia)diazoline compound of formula I

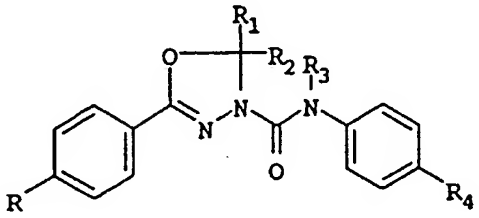
[0014] The pesticidal 2-aryl-Δ^2-1,3,4-(oxa and thia)-diazoline compounds of the present invention have the structural formula I



(I)

wherein n, R, R_1, R_2, X and Z are as described hereinabove for formula I.

[0015] Preferred 2-aryl-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline compounds of the present invention are those having the structural formula II



(II)

wherein

R is halogen, C_1-C_4haloalkyl, C_1-C_4haloalkoxy or phenoxy optionally substituted with any combination of from one to three halogen, C_1-C_4alkyl, C_1-C_4haloalkyl, C_1-C_4alkoxy or C_1-C_4haloalkoxy groups;
R_4 is C_1-C_4haloalkyl, C_1-C_4haloalkoxy or C_1-C_4haloalkylthio;
R_1 is C_1-C_4alkyl;
R_2 is C_1-C_4alkyl, C_1-C_4haloalkyl, $(CH_2)_vC(O)R_{12}$ or 2-pyridyl optionally substituted with any combination of from one to three halogen, C_1-C_4alkyl, C_1-C_4haloalkyl, C_1-C_4alkoxy or C_1-C_4haloalkoxy groups;
v is 0 or 1;
R_{12} is C_1-C_4alkoxy or C_1-C_4haloalkoxy;
R_3 is hydrogen or $C(O)R_{15}$; and
R_{15} is C_1-C_4alkoxy.

[0016] More preferred insecticidal and acaricidal agents of the present invention are those having the structural formula II wherein

R is F, Br, Cl or phenoxy;
R_4 is CF_3, OCF_3 or SCF_3;
R_1 is CH_3;
R_2 is CH_3, CH_2Cl, CH_2CF_3, CF_3, $CH_2CO_2CH_3$ or 2-pyridyl; and
R_3 is hydrogen or CO_2CH_3.

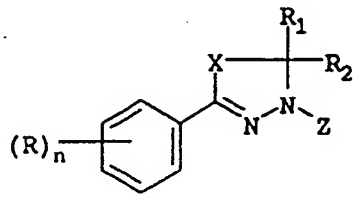
[0017] Compounds of this invention which are particularly effective insecticidal agents include

2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5,5-dimethyl-4'-(trifluoromethoxy)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5,5-dimethyl-4'-(trifluoromethyl)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-bromophenyl)-5,5-dimethyl-4'-(trifluoromethyl)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-fluorophenyl)-5,5-dimethyl-4'-(trifluoromethyl)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
5,5-dimethyl-2-(*p*-phenoxyphenyl)-4'-[(trifluoromethyl)-thio]-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5-methyl-4'-(trifluoromethoxy)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
5-(chloromethyl)-2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5-methyl-4'-(trifluoromethyl)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
4,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)-2-(*p*-fluorophenyl)-5-methyl-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
5-(chloromethyl)-2-(*p*-fluorophenyl)-5-methyl-4'-(trifluoromethyl)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
5-(chloromethyl)-2-(*p*-fluorophenyl)-5-methyl-4'-(trifluoromethoxy)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-bromophenyl)-5-(chloromethyl)-5-methyl-4'-(trifluoromethoxy)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5-methyl-5-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)-4'-(trifluoromethyl)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5-methyl-5-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)-4'-(trifluoromethoxy)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5-methyl-5-(2-pyridyl)-4'-(trifluoromethyl)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5-methyl-5-(2-pyridyl)-4'-(trifluoromethoxy)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
methyl N-{[2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5,5-dimethyl-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazolin-4-yl]carbonyl}-*p*-(trifluoromethoxy)-carbanilate;
methyl N-{[2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5,5-dimethyl-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazolin-4-yl]carbonyl}-*p*-(trifluoromethyl)-carbanilate; and
methyl 2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5-methyl-4-{[*p*-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]carbamoyl}-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-5-acetate, among others.

[0018] In formula I above, 5- and 6-membered heteroaromatic rings include, but are not limited to, pyridyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, triazolyl, isoxazolyl, tetrazolyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl, triazinyl, furanyl, thienyl, and thiazolyl rings each optionally substituted as described in formula I above.

[0019] Exemplary of halogen hereinabove are fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine. The terms "C_1-C_6haloalkyl", "C_1-C_4haloalkyl", "C_1-C_6haloalkoxy", "C_1-C_4haloalkoxy", "C_1-C_6haloalkylthio" and "C_1-C_4haloalkylthio" are defined as a C_1-C_6alkyl group, a C_1-C_4alkyl group, a C_1-C_6alkoxy group, a C_1-C_4alkoxy group, a C_1-C_6alkylthio group and a C_1-C_4alkylthio group substituted with one or more halogen atoms, respectively.

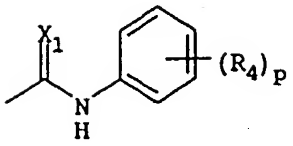
[0020] Novel 2-aryl-Δ^2-1,3,4-(oxa and thia)diazoline compounds of the present invention are those having the structural formula I



(I)

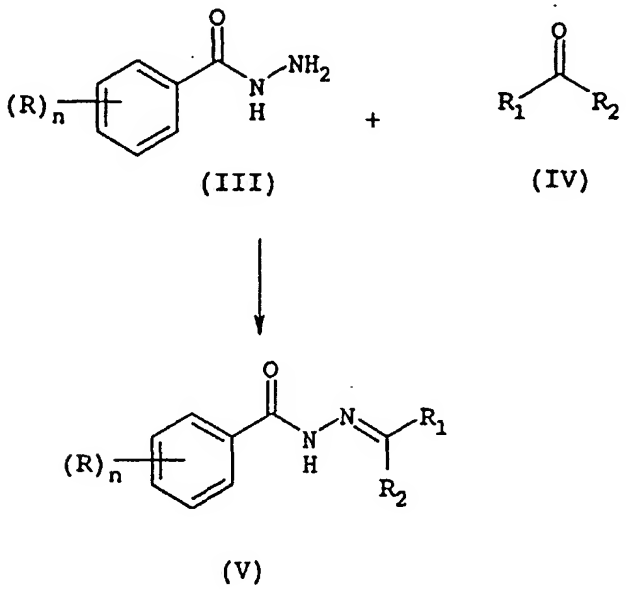
wherein n, R, R_1, R_2, X and Z are as described hereinabove, provided that: (1) R is other than CO_2R_{10} when R is on the ortho-position of the phenyl ring, and (2) R_2 is other than ethyl or unsubstituted phenyl when X is 0, n and p are 0 and R_1 is methyl.

[0021] Formula I compounds wherein X is O and
Z is



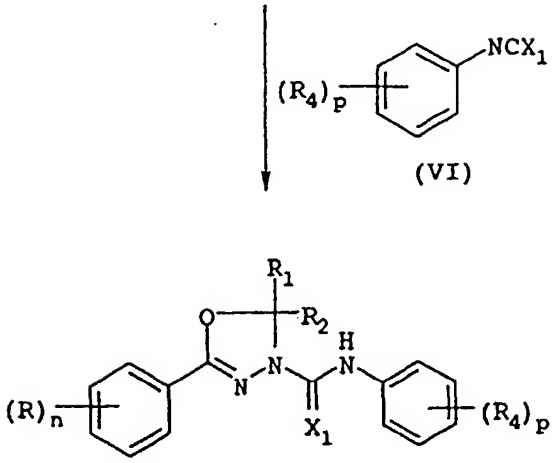
may be prepared, as illustrated in Flow Diagram I, by reacting a hydrazine of formula III with a ketone of formula IV in the presence of a solvent such as acetone, ethanol, methylene chloride, 1,1-diethoxyethane and the like, preferably at an elevated temperature, to form a hydrazone of formula V, and reacting the formula V hydrazone with an isocyanate or isothiocyanate of formula VI in the presence of a solvent such as 1,2-dichloroethane and ethyl acetate, preferably at an elevated temperature.

FLOW DIAGRAM I

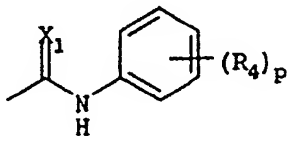


(III) (IV) (V)

FLOW DIAGRAM I (cont.)

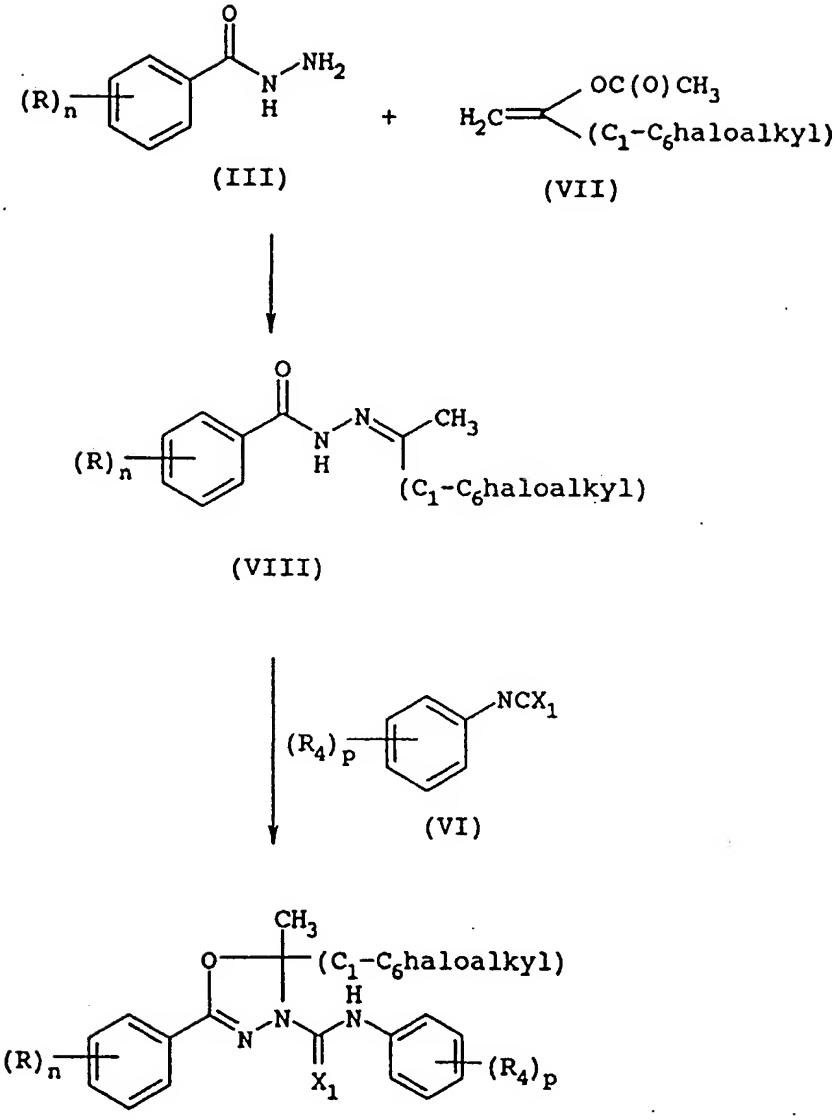


[0022] Alternatively, formula I compounds wherein X is O, R_1 is methyl, R_2 is C_1-C_6haloalkyl and Z is

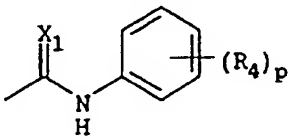


may be prepared, as shown in Flow Diagram II, by reacting a hydrazine of formula III with a 1-haloalkyl-1-acetoxyethylene compound of formula VII in the presence of a solvent such as ethanol, preferably at an elevated temperature, to obtain a hydrazone of formula VIII, and reacting the formula VIII hydrazone with an isocyanate or isothiocyanate of formula VI in the presence of a solvent such as 1,2-dichloroethane and ethyl acetate, preferably at an elevated temperature.

FLOW DIAGRAM II



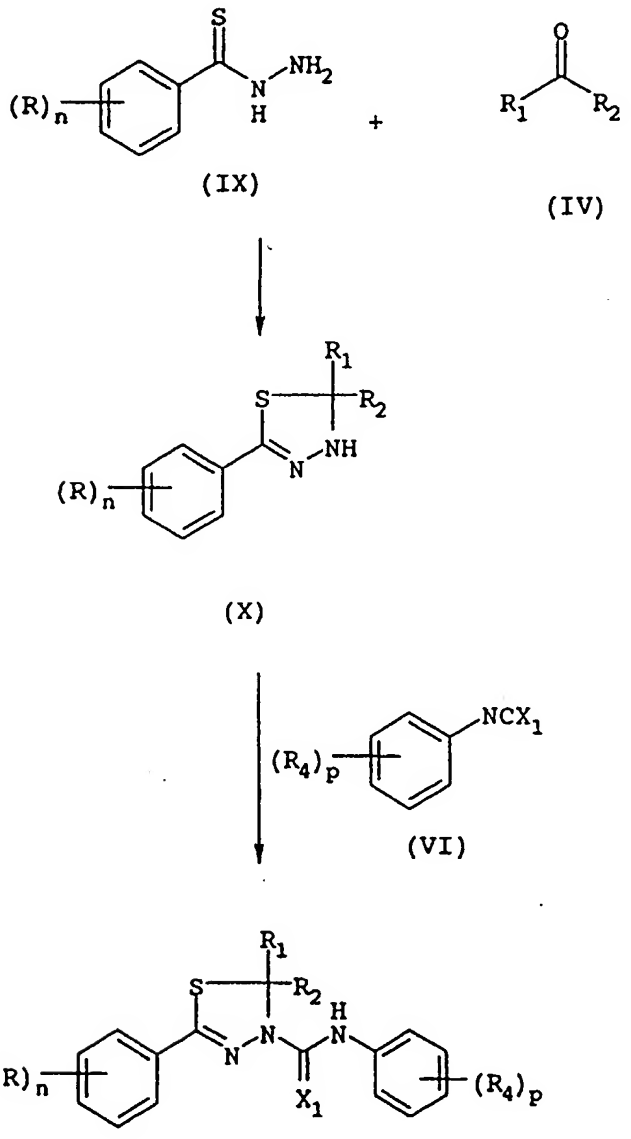
[0023] Formula I compounds wherein X is S and Z is



may be prepared, as illustrated in Flow Diagram III, by reacting a hydrazine. of formula IX with a ketone of formula IV

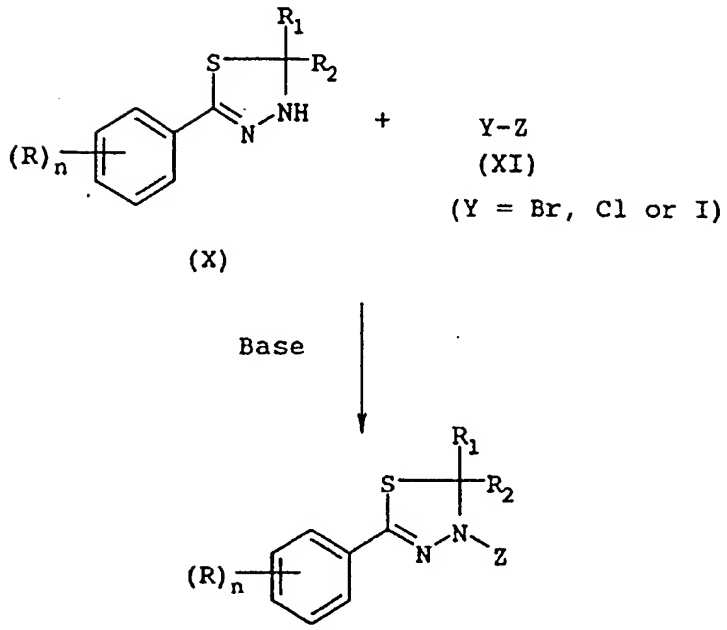
in the presence of a solvent such as acetone, ethanol, methylene chloride, 1,1-diethoxyethane and the like to form a 2-aryl-Δ^2-1,3,4-thiadiazoline of formula X, and reacting the formula X compound with an isocyanate or isothiocyanate of formula VI in the presence of a solvent such as 1,2-dichlorethane and ethyl acetate.

FLOW DIAGRAM III



[0024] Formula I compounds wherein X is S and Z is $C(X_1)R_5$, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, optionally substituted benzyl or optionally substituted phenyl may be prepared, as illustrated in Flow Diagram IV, by reacting a 2-aryl-Δ^2-1,3,4-thiadiazoline of formula X with a halide compound of formula XI and a base in the presence of a solvent.

FLOW DIAGRAM IV



[0025] In addition, certain compounds of formula I may be converted into other compounds of formula I by using conventional procedures known to those skilled in the art.

[0026] The 2-aryl-Δ^2-1,3,4-(oxa and thia)diazoline compounds of the present invention are effective for controlling insect and acarid pests. Those compounds are also effective for protecting growing or harvested crops from damage caused by insect and acarid attack and infestation.

[0027] Insects controlled by the a 2-aryl-Δ^2-1,3,4-(oxa and thia)diazoline compounds of this invention include Lepidoptera such as tobacco budworms, cabbage loopers, cotton boll worms, beet armyworms, southern armyworms and diamondback moths; Homoptera such as aphids, leaf hoppers, plant hoppers and white flies; Thysanoptera such as thrips; Coleoptera such as boll weevils, Colorado potato beetles, southern corn rootworms, western corn rootworms and mustard beetles; and Orthoptera such as locusts, crickets, grasshoppers and cockroaches. Acarina controlled by the compounds of this invention include mites such as two-spotted spider mites, carmine spider mites, banks grass mites, strawberry mites, citrus rust mites and leprosis mites.

[0028] In practice generally about 10 ppm to about 10,000 ppm and preferably about 100 ppm to about 5,000 ppm of a formula I compound, dispersed in water or another liquid carrier, is effective when applied to plants or the soil in which the plants are growing to protect the plants from insect and acarid attack and infestation.

[0029] The 2-aryl-Δ^2-1,3,4-(oxa and thia)diazoline compounds of this invention are also effective for controlling insect and acarid pests when applied to the foliage of plants and/or to the soil or water in which said plants are growing in sufficient amount to provide a rate of about 0.1 kg/ha to 4.0 kg/ha of active ingredient.

[0030] While the compounds of this invention are effective for controlling insect and acarid pests when employed alone, they may also be used in combination with other biological agents, including other insecticides and acaricides. For example, the formula I compounds of this invention may be used effectively in conjunction or combination with pyrethroids, phosphates, carbamates, cyclodienes, endotoxin of *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt), formamidines, phenol tin compounds, chlorinated hydrocarbons, benzoylphenylureas, pyrroles and the like.

[0031] The compounds of this invention may be formulated as emulsifiable concentrates, flowable concentrates or wettable powders which are diluted with water or other suitable polar solvent, generally *in* situ, and then applied as a dilute spray. Said compounds may also be formulated in dry compacted granules, granular formulations, dusts, dust concentrates, suspension concentrates, microemulsions and the like all of which lend themselves to seed, soil, water and/or foliage applications to provide the requisite plant protection. Such formulations or compositions of the present invention include a compound of the invention (or combinations thereof) admixed with one or more agronomically acceptable inert, solid or liquid carriers. Those compositions contain a pesticidally effective amount of said compound

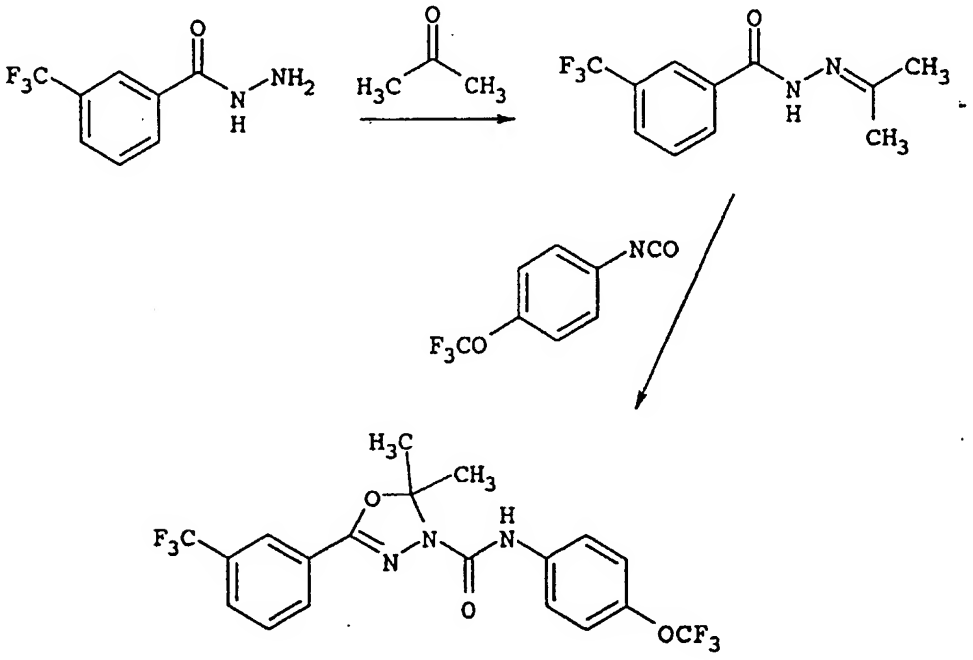
or compounds, which amount may vary depending upon the particular compound, target pest, and method of use. Those skilled in the art can readily determine what is a pesticidally effective amount without undue experimentation.

[0032] In order to facilitate a further understanding of the invention, the following examples are presented primarily for the purpose of illustrating more specific details thereof. The scope of the invention should not be deemed limited by the examples, but encompasses the entire subject matter defined in the claims.

EXAMPLE 1

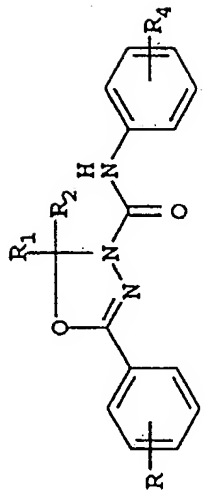
Preparation of 2-(α,α,α-Trifluoro-*m*-tolyl)-5,5-dimethyl-4'-(trifluoromethoxy)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide

[0033]



[0034] A solution of *m*-trifluoromethylbenzoyl hydrazine (1.84 g) and acetone (40 mL) is refluxed for 48 hours, cooled to room temperature and concentrated *in vacuo* to obtain a colorless hydrazone (1.48 g, m.p. 100-103°C). A solution of the hydrazone (0.74 g), *p*-trifluoromethoxyphenylisocyanate (0.62 g), and 1,2-dichloroethane (15 mL) is refluxed for 16 hours, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated *in vacuo* to give the title product as a colorless solid (1.28 g, m.p. 120-122°C).

[0035] Using essentially the same procedure as described for the preparation of Example 1, but using the appropriately substituted hydrazine, ketone and isocyanate, the following compounds are obtained:



Example	R	R_1	R_2	R_4	mp °C
2	4-Cl	CH_3	CH_3	4-OCF_3	100-105
3	4-Cl	CH_3	CH_3	4-CF_3	136-137
4	4-Cl	CH_3	CH_3	4-F	168-169
5	4-Cl	CH_3	CH_3	4-Cl	169-170
6	4-CF_3	CH_3	CH_3	4-OCF_3	121-122
7	4-CF_3	CH_3	CH_3	4-CF_3	136-137
8	3-CF_3	CH_3	CH_3	4-CF_3	156-158
9	4-Cl	CH_3	CH_3	4-SCF_3	142-143
10	4-Cl	CH_3	CH_3	4-Br	
11	4-Cl	CH_3	CH_3	3-I	
12	4-Cl	CH_3	CH_3	4-I	
13	4-Cl	CH_3	CH_3	3-CF_3	
14	4-Cl	CH_3	CH_3	4-CN	
15	4-Cl	CH_3	CH_3	3-CH_3	

Example	R	R_1	R_2	R_4	mp °C
16	4-Cl	CH_3	CH_3	4-$CO_2C_2H_5$	
17	4-Cl	CH_3	CH_3	4-C_6H_5	
18	4-Cl	CH_3	CH_3	2,5-di-CH_3	
19	4-Cl	CH_3	CH_3	4-CH_2Cl	
20	4-Cl	CH_3	CH_3	3,5-di-CF_3	
21	4-Cl	CH_3	CH_3	2,3-(CH=CHCH=CH)	
22	4-Cl	CH_3	CH_3	2,4-di-Cl	
23	2,4-di-F	CH_3	CH_3	4-Cl	
24	4-Cl	CH_3	CH_3	2,6-di-F	
25	4-Cl	CH_3	CH_3	3-Cl-4-F	
26	4-Cl	CH_3	CH_3	3,4-di-F	
27	4-Br	CH_3	CH_3	4-CF_3	
28	4-F	CH_3	CH_3	4-CF_3	
29	4-CH_3	CH_3	CH_3	3-CF_3	
30	4-OCH_3	CH_3	CH_3	4-CF_3	
31	4-C_6H_5	CH_3	CH_3	4-CF_3	
32	4-OC_6H_5	CH_3	CH_3	4-CF_3	
33	4-$N(CH_3)_2$	CH_3	CH_3	4-CF_3	
34	4-I	CH_3	CH_3	4-CF_3	
35	4-Br	CH_3	CH_3	4-OCF_3	
36	4-F	CH_3	CH_3	4-OCF_3	

Example	R	R_1	R_2	R_4	mp °C
37	4-CH_3	CH_3	CH_3	4-OCF_3	
38	4-OCH_3	CH_3	CH_3	4-OCF_3	
39	4-C_6H_5	CH_3	CH_3	4-OCF_3	
40	4-OC_6H_5	CH_3	CH_3	4-OCF_3	
41	4-$N(CH_3)_2$	CH_3	CH_3	4-OCF_3	
42	4-t-Butyl	CH_3	CH_3	4-OCF_3	
43	4-I	CH_3	CH_3	4-OCF_3	
44	H	CH_3	CH_3	4-CF_3	
45	3,4-(CH=CHCH=CH)	CH_3	CH_3	4-CF_3	
46	3,4-di-Cl	CH_3	CH_3	4-CF_3	
47	4-NHC(O)CH_3	CH_3	CH_3	4-CF_3	
48	2,4-di-Cl	CH_3	CH_3	4-CF_3	
49	H	CH_3	CH_3	4-OCF_3	
50	3,4-di-Cl	CH_3	CH_3	4-OCF_3	
51	3,4-(OCH_2O)	CH_3	CH_3	4-OCF_3	
52	4-NHC(O)CH_3	CH_3	CH_3	4-OCF_3	
53	4-Cl	CH_3	CH_3	4-SCF_3	
54	4-Cl	CH_3	CH_3	2-Cl	
55	4-Cl	CH_3	CH_3	3-SCH_3	
56	4-Cl	CH_3	CH_3	2-OCF_3	
57	4-Cl	CH_3	CH_3	2,4,6-tri-CH_3	

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Example	R	R_1	R_2	R_4	mp °C
58	4-Cl	CH_3	CH_3	2,4,6-tri-Cl	
59	4-Br	CH_3	CH_3	4-I	
60	4-F	CH_3	CH_3	4-I	
61	4-CH_3	CH_3	CH_3	4-I	
62	4-OCH_3	CH_3	CH_3	4-I	
63	4-C_6H_5	CH_3	CH_3	4-I	
64	4-OC_6H_5	CH_3	CH_3	4-I	
65	4-$N(CH_3)_2$	CH_3	CH_3	4-I	
66	4-t-Butyl	CH_3	CH_3	4-I	
67	4-I	CH_3	CH_3	4-I	
68	4-Br	CH_3	CH_3	4-Br	
69	4-F	CH_3	CH_3	4-Br	
70	4-CH_3	CH_3	CH_3	4-Br	
71	4-OCH_3	CH_3	CH_3	4-Br	
72	4-NO_2	CH_3	CH_3	4-Br	
73	4-C_6H_5	CH_3	CH_3	4-Br	
74	4-OC_6H_5	CH_3	CH_3	4-Br	
75	4-$N(CH_3)_2$	CH_3	CH_3	4-Br	
76	4-t-Butyl	CH_3	CH_3	4-Br	
77	4-I	CH_3	CH_3	4-Br	
78	4-Br	CH_3	CH_3	4-CN	

Example	R	R_1	R_2	R_4	mp °C
79	4-F	CH_3	CH_3	4-CN	
80	4-CH_3	CH_3	CH_3	4-CN	
81	4-OCH_3	CH_3	CH_3	4-CN	
82	4-NO_2	CH_3	CH_3	4-CN	
83	4-OC_6H_5	CH_3	CH_3	4-CN	
84	4-$N(CH_3)_2$	CH_3	CH_3	4-CN	
85	4-I	CH_3	CH_3	4-CN	
86	4-Br	CH_3	CH_3	4-SCF_3	
87	4-F	CH_3	CH_3	4-SCF_3	
88	4-CH_3	CH_3	CH_3	4-SCF_3	
89	4-OCH_3	CH_3	CH_3	4-SCF_3	
90	4-NO_2	CH_3	CH_3	4-SCF_3	
91	4-C_6H_5	CH_3	CH_3	4-SCF_3	
92	4-OC_6H_5	CH_3	CH_3	4-SCF_3	
93	4-$N(CH_3)_2$	CH_3	CH_3	4-SCF_3	
94	4-I	CH_3	CH_3	4-SCF_3	
95	4-Cl	CH_3	C_6H_5	4-OCF_3	52-62
96	4-Cl	$-(CH_2)_4-$		4-OCF_3	138-139
97	4-Cl	CH_3	C_6H_5	4-CF_3	123-152
98	4-Cl	CH_3	CO_2CH_3	4-OCF_3	126-127
99	4-Cl	H	C_6H_5	4-OCF_3	216-217

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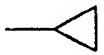
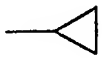
Example	R	R_1	R_2	R_4	mp °C
100	4-Cl	C_6H_5	C_6H_5	4-OCF_3	122-123
101	4-Cl	H	$CH_2C_6H_5$	4-OCF_3	106-108
102	4-Cl	H	CH_3	4-OCF_3	116-118
103	4-Cl	$-(CH_2)_3-$		4-CF_3	167-168
104	4-Cl	H	CH_3	4-CF_3	132-133
105	4-Cl	H	C_6H_5	4-CF_3	208-210
106	4-Cl	$-(CH_2)_3-$		4-OCF_3	130-131
107	4-Cl	H	$CH_2C_6H_5$	4-CF_3	137-138
108	4-Cl	CH_3	CO_2CH_3	4-CF_3	162-163
109	4-Cl	CH_3	C_2H_5	4-CF_3	146-147
110	4-Cl	C_2H_5	C_2H_5	4-CF_3	118-119
111	4-Cl	C_2H_5	CH_3	4-OCF_3	119-120
112	4-Cl	C_2H_5	C_2H_5	4-OCF_3	84-86
113	4-Cl	CH_3	3-pyridyl	4-CF_3	137-138
114	4-Cl	CH_3	3-pyridyl	4-OCF_3	66-67
115	4-Cl	CH_3	4-Cl-C_6H_4	4-CF_3	219-220
116	4-Cl	CH_3	4-Cl-C_6H_4	4-OCF_3	222-223
117	4-Cl	CH_3		4-CF_3	170-171
118	4-Cl	CH_3		4-OCF_3	141-142

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Example	R	R_1	R_2	R_4	mp °C
119	4-Cl	1-indanylidene		$4-CF_3$	76-77
120	4-Cl	CH_3	CH_2Cl	$4-CF_3$	183-184
121	4-Cl	CH_3	CH_2Cl	$4-OCF_3$	166-167
122	4-Cl	CH_3	CH_2F	$4-CF_3$	195-196
123	4-Cl	CH_3	CH_2F	$4-OCF_3$	176-177
124	4-Cl	CH_2Cl	CH_2Cl	$4-CF_3$	197 (dec.)
125	4-Cl	CH_3	$CH_2CO_2CH_3$	$4-CF_3$	145-147
126	4-Cl	CH_3	$CH_2CO_2CH_3$	$4-OCF_3$	138-139
127	4-Cl	CH_3	$CH_2OC_6H_5$	$4-CF_3$	128-129
128	4-Cl	CH_3	$CH_2OC_6H_5$	$4-OCF_3$	100-101
129	4-F	CH_3	CH_2Cl	$4-CF_3$	143-144
130	4-Br	CH_3	CH_2Cl	$4-CF_3$	175-176
131	4-F	CH_3	CH_2Cl	$4-OCF_3$	101-103
132	4-Br	CH_3	CH_2Cl	$4-OCF_3$	155-156
133	4-Cl	CH_3	$CHCl_2$	$4-CF_3$	175-176
134	4-Cl	CH_3	$CHCl_2$	$4-OCF_3$	135-136
135	4-Cl	CH_3	CH_2CF_3	$4-CF_3$	131-132
136	4-Cl	CH_3	CH_2CF_3	$4-OCF_3$	106-107
137	4-Cl	CH_3	CH_2OCH_3	$4-OCF_3$	112-113
138	4-Cl	CH_3	CH_2OCH_3	$4-CF_3$	165-166

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Example	R	R_1	R_2	R_4	mp °C
139	4-Cl	CH_3	$CH_2OC(O)CH_3$	4-CF_3	147-148
140	4-Cl	CH_3	$CH_2OC(O)CH_3$	4-OCF_3	117-118
141	4-Cl	CH_3	3-thienyl	4-OCF_3	223
142	4-Cl	CH_3	2-thiophene	4-CF_3	196
143	4-Cl	CH_3	2-furyl	4-CF_3	172
144	4-Cl	CH_3	3-thienyl	4-CF_3	201
145	4-Cl	CH_3	2-pyridyl	4-CF_3	136
146	4-Cl	CH_3	2-pyridyl	4-OCF_3	135
147	4-Br	CH_3	2-pyridyl	4-CF_3	151-153
148	4-Br	CH_3	2-pyridyl	4-OCF_3	135-136
149	4-Cl	CH_3	$CH_2C_6H_5$	4-OCF_3	125-126
150	4-Cl	CH_3	CH_2-4-OCH_3-C_6H_4	4-CF_3	145
151	4-Cl	CH_3	CH_2-4-OCH_3-C_6H_4	4-OCF_3	124
152	4-I	CH_3	2-pyridyl	4-CF_3	154
153	4-I	CH_3	2-pyridyl	4-OCF_3	151-152
154	4-Cl	CH_3	4-F-C_6H_4	4-CF_3	202
155	4-Cl	CH_3	4-OCH_3-C_6H_4	4-CF_3	168-170
156	4-Cl	CH_3	$CH_2C_6H_5$	4-CF_3	130
157	4-Cl	CH_3	4-F-C_6H_4	4-OCF_3	189-190
158	4-Cl	CH_3	4-Br-C_6H_4	4-OCF_3	218-219

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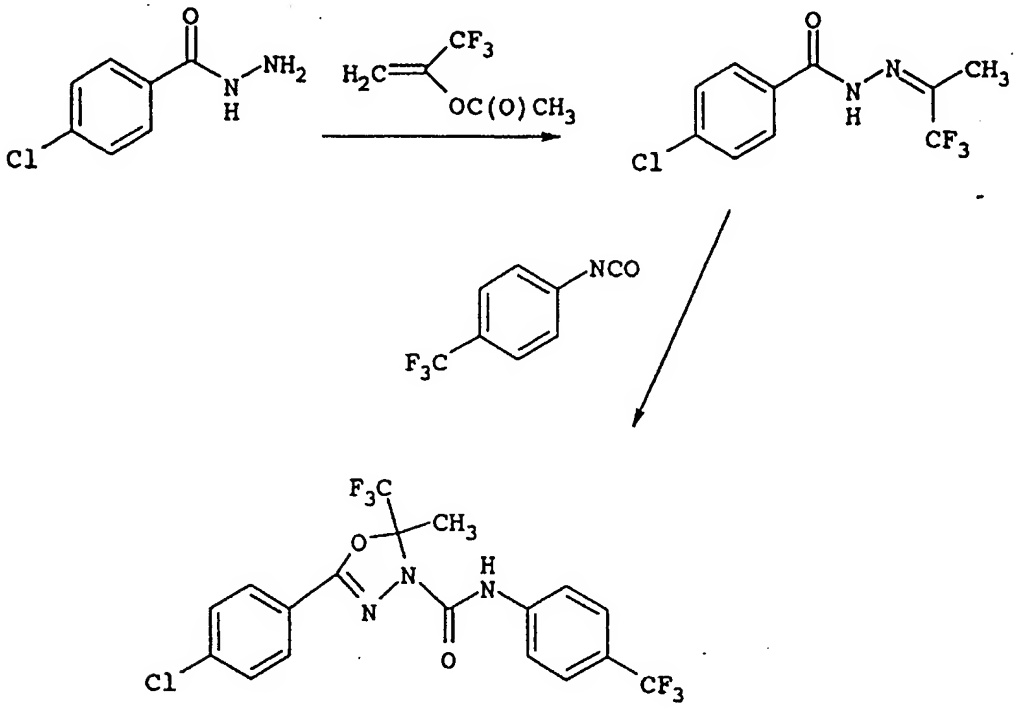
Example	R	R_1	R_2	R_4	mp °C
159	4-Cl	CH_3	3,4-di-F-C_6H_3	4-OCF_3	110-111
160	4-Cl	CH_3	3,4-di-Cl-C_6H_3	4-CF_3	220
161	4-Cl	CH_3	4-CH_3-C_6H_4	4-OCF_3	209
162	4-Cl	CH_3	3,4-di-F-C_6H_3	4-CF_3	172-174
163	4-Cl	CH_3	4-Br-C_6H_4	4-CF_3	206-207
164	4-Cl	CH_3	4-CF_3-C_6H_4	4-CF_3	73
165	4-Cl	CH_3	4-CF_3-C_6H_4	4-OCF_3	192-193

EXAMPLE 166

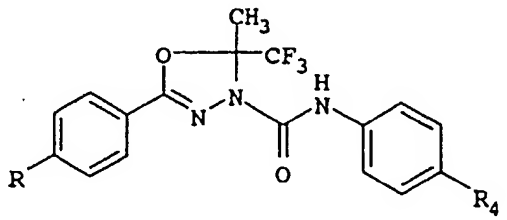
Preparation of 2-(*p*-Chlorophenyl)-5-methyl-5-trifluoromethyl-4'-(trifluoromethyl)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide

[0036]



[0037] A mixture of *p*-chlorobenzoyl hydrazine (1.77 g), 1-trifluoromethyl-1-acetoxyethylene (1.78 g) and ethanol (35 mL) is refluxed for 17 hours, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated *in vacuo* to obtain the corresponding benzoyl hydrazone (0.71 g). A mixture of the hydrazone (0.8 g) and 1,2-dichloroethane (10 mL) is treated with a *p*-trifluoromethylphenylisocyanate (0.67 g), heated at reflux for 87 hours, and concentrated *in vacuo* to obtain a colorless solid (1.48 g). Flash chromatography of the solid on silica gel (25% CH_2Cl_2/hexanes to 50% CH_2Cl_2/hexanes) gives the title product as a colorless solid (0.16 g, m.p. 157-158°C).

[0038] Using essentially the same procedure as described for Example 166, but using the appropriately substituted hydrazine and isocyanate, the following compounds are obtained.

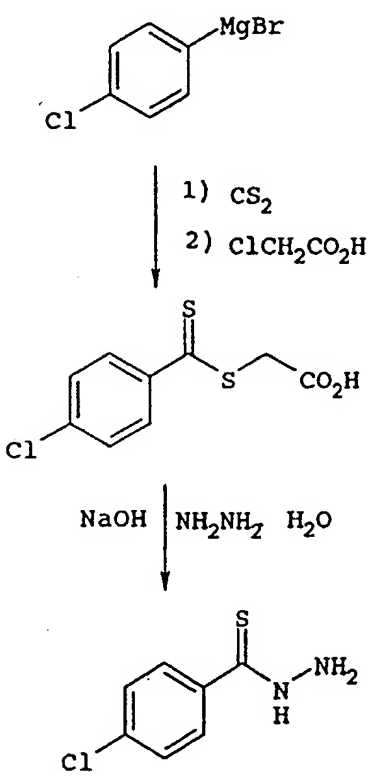


Example	R	R_4	mp °C
167	Cl	OCF_3	128-129
168	Br	CF_3	156-157
169	F	CF_3	141-142

EXAMPLE 170

Preparation of *p*-chlorobenzoylthiohydrazide

[0039]

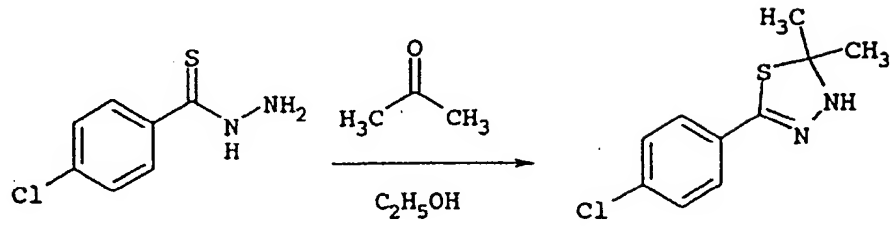


[0040] A solution of carbon disulfide (4.5 mL, 75 mmol) and tetrahydrofuran (50 mL) is cooled to 0°C, treated dropwise with a solution *p*-chlorophenylmagnesium bromide (50 mL of 1M solution) at a rate that maintains the temperature below 10°C, warmed to and stirred at room temperature for 2 hours, concentrated *in vacuo* and diluted with water. The resultant aqueous mixture is filtered through diatomaceous earth. The filtrate is treated with a solution of chloroacetic acid (5.67 g), sodium hydrogen carbonate (3.82 g) and water (24 mL), stirred for three days at room temperature, acidified to pH 1 with 50% aqueous sulfuric acid and filtered to obtain the thioester (8.98 g). To a cold (0°C) solution of the thioester (3.5 g), sodium hydroxide (0.58 g) and water (35 mL) is added hydrazine hydrate (1.4 g). During the addition, the color changes from red to yellow and a solid precipitates. The solid is collected, washed with water, and dried to give the title product (1.92 g, m.p. 112-114°C).

EXAMPLE 171

Preparation of 2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5,5-dimethyl-Δ^2-1,3,4-thiadiazoline

[0041]

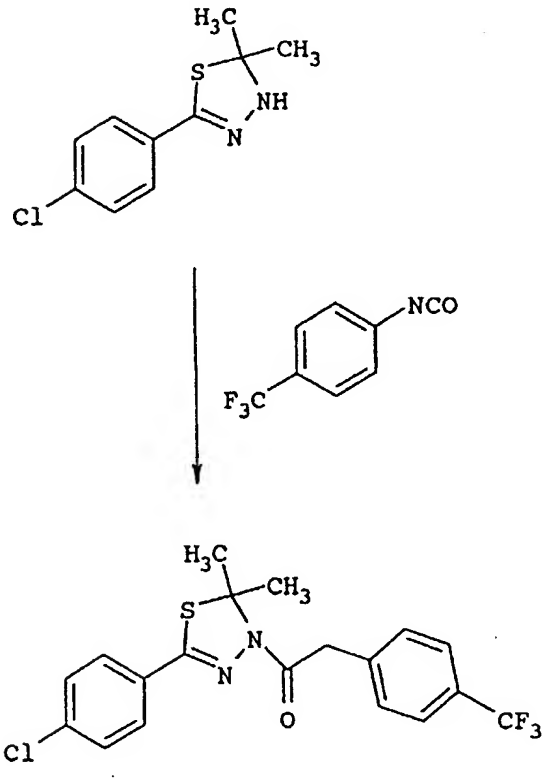


[0042] A solution of *p*-chlorobenzoylthiohydrazine (1.02 g), acetone (1.89 g) and ethanol (5 mL) is stirred at room temperature for 4 days and the solvents are evaporated to obtain a brown solid. Flash chromatography of the brown solid on silica gel (10% ethyl acetate/hexanes) gives the title product as a yellow solid (0.44 g, m.p. 51-53°C).

EXAMPLE 172

Preparation of 2-(*p*-Chlorophenyl)-5,5-dimethyl-4'-(trifluoromethyl)-Δ^2-1,3,4-thiadiazoline-4-carboxanilide

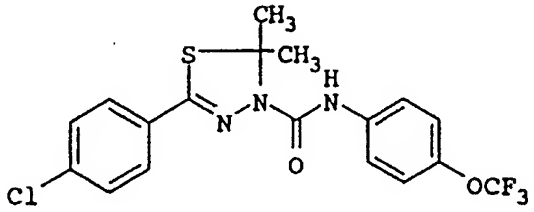
[0043]



[0044] A solution of 2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5,5-dimethyl-Δ^2-1,3,4-thiadiazoline (0.33 g) and 1,2-dichloroethane (8 mL)

is treated with *p*-trifluoromethylphenylisocyanate (0.30 g), stirred for 72 hours at room temperature, and concentrated *in vacuo* to obtain a solid. Flash chromatography of the solid on silica gel (30% methylene chloride/hexanes) gives the title product as a colorless solid (0.61 g, m.p. 129-131°C).

[0045] Using essentially the same procedure as described for Example 172, but using the appropriately substituted isocyanate, the following compound is obtained:

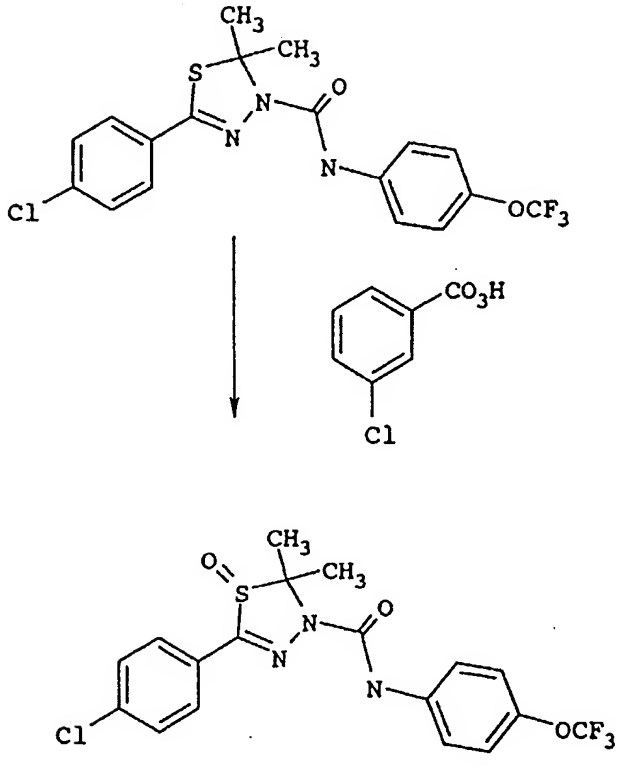


Example 173 mp 102-103°C

EXAMPLE 174

Preparation of 1-Oxide-2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5,5-dimethyl-4'-(trifluoromethoxy)-Δ^2-1,3,4-thiadiazoline-4-carboxanilide

[0046]



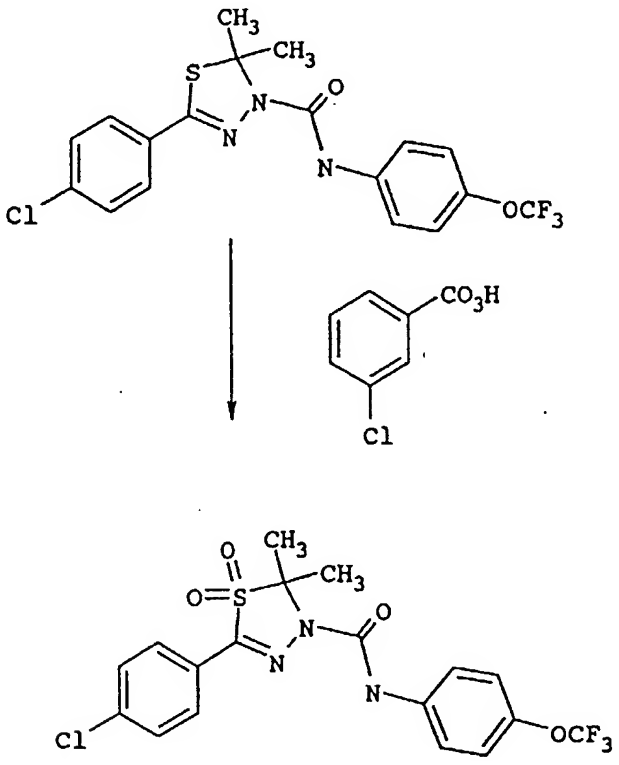
[0047] A solution of 2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5,5-dimethyl-4'-(trifluoromethoxy)-Δ^2-1,3,4-thiadiazoline-4-carboxanilide (0.50 g) and dichloromethane (15 mL) is stirred at -5° C, treated with 3-chloroperoxybenzoic acid (0.30 g, 70%), stirred

for 3.5 hours at room temperature, and diluted with dichloromethane (10 mL). The resultant mixture is washed with 5% sodium carbonate solution, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated to 10 mL volume, and cooled in a refrigerator overnight. The white precipitate is filtered and dried to give the title product as a colorless solid (0.49 g, m.p. 214-215°C).

EXAMPLE 175

Preparation of 1,1-Dioxide-2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5,5-dimethyl-4'-(trifluoromethoxy)-Δ^2-1,3,4-thiadiazoline-4-carboxanilide

[0048]



[0049] A solution of 2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5,5-dimethyl-4'-(trifluoromethoxy)-Δ^2-1,3,4-thiadiazoline-4-carboxanilide (0.50 g) and dichloromethane (15 mL) is stirred at -5° C, treated with 3-chloroperoxybenzoic acid (1.79 g, 70%), stirred for 18 hours at room temperature, treated with additional 3-chloroperoxybenzoic acid (0.12 g, 70%), stirred for 14 hours at room temperature, washed with 5% sodium carbonate solution, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and concentrated *in vacuo* to obtain a solid. Flash chromatography of the solid on silica gel using a 10% ethyl acetate in hexanes solution gives the title product as a colorless solid (0.42 g, m.p. 181°C).

EXAMPLE 176

Insecticidal and acaricidal evaluation of test compounds

[0050] Test solutions are prepared by dissolving the test compound in a 35% acetone in water mixture to give a concentration of 10,000 ppm. Subsequent dilutions are made with water as needed.

Spodoptera eridania, **2nd instar larvae, southern armyworm (SAW)**

[0051] A Sieva lima bean leaf expanded to 7-8 cm in length is dipped in the test solution with agitation for 3 seconds and allowed to dry in a hood. The leaf is then placed in a 100 x 10 mm petri dish containing a damp filter paper on the bottom and ten 2nd instar caterpillars. At 5 days, observations are made of mortality, reduced feeding, or any interference with normal molting.

Diabrotica virgifera virgifera **Leconte, 2nd instar western corn rootworm (WCR)**

[0052] One cc of fine talc is placed in a 30 mL wide-mouth screw-top glass jar. One mL of the appropriate acetone test solution is pipetted onto the talc so as to provide 1.25 mg of active ingredient per jar. The jars are set under a gentle air flow until the acetone is evaporated. The dried talc is loosened, 1 cc of millet seed is added to serve as food for the insects and 25 mL of moist soil is added to each jar. The jar is capped and the contents thoroughly mixed mechanically. Following this, ten 2nd instar rootworms are added to each jar and the jars are loosely capped to allow air exchange for the larvae. The treatments are held for 5 days when mortality counts are made. Missing larvae are presumed dead, since they decompose rapidly and cannot be found. The concentrations of active ingredient used in this test correspond approximately to 50 kg/ha.

Tetranychus urticae **(OP-resistant strain), 2-spotted spider mite (TSM)**

[0053] Sieva lima bean plants with primary leaves expanded to 7-8 cm are selected and cut back to one plant per pot. A small piece is cut from an infested leaf taken from the main colony and placed on each leaf of the test plants. This is done about 2 hours before treatment to allow the mites to move over to the test plant to lay eggs. The size of the cut, infested leaf is varied to obtain about 100 mites per leaf. At the time of test treatment, the piece of leaf used to transfer the mites is removed and discarded. The newly-infested plants are dipped in the test solution for 3 seconds with agitation and set in the hood to dry. After 2 days, one leaf is removed and mortality counts are made.

Aphis gossypii, **cotton aphid (CA)**

[0054] Cotton plants at the cotyledon stage are selected and cut back to one plant per pot. A heavily infested leaf is taken from the main colony and placed on top of each cotyledon. The aphids are allowed to transfer to the host plant overnight. At the time of test treatment, the leaf used to transfer the aphids is removed and discarded. The cotyledons are dipped in the test solution and allowed to dry. After 5 days, mortality counts are made.

Diabrotica undecimpunctata howardi, **eggs-southern corn rootworm (SCR-Eggs)**

[0055] Wells containing artificial diet are treated with the test solutions and dried. Southern corn rootworm eggs are then placed in the wells. The wells are covered with vented, adhesive, clear plastic covers. After 7 days, mortality counts are made.

Heliothis virenscens, **3rd instar tobacco budworm (TBW)**

[0056] Cotton cotyledons are dipped in the test solution and allowed to dry in a hood. When dry, each is cut into quarters and ten sections are placed individually in 30 mL plastic medicine cups containing a 5 to 7 mm long piece of damp dental wick. One 3rd instar caterpillar is added to each cup and a cardboard lid placed on the cup. Treatments are maintained for 3 days before mortality counts and estimates of reduction in feeding damage are made.

[0057] The tests are rated according to the scale shown below and the data obtained are shown in Table I.

Rating Scale	
0 = no effect	5 = 56-65% kill
1 = 10-25% kill	6 = 66-75% kill
2 = 26-35% kill	7 = 76-85% kill
3 = 36-45% kill	8 = 86-99% kill
4 = 46-55% kill	9 = 100% kill

TABLE I

Insecticidal and Acaricidal Evaluations						
Ex.	CA (300[1])	SAW (300[1])	TBW (300[1])	TSM (300[1])	SCR Eggs (1000[1])	WCR (50[1])
1	0	9	4	0	9	0
2		9	9	0	9	
3	0	9	9	0	9	4
4	0	4		0	0	0
5	0	9	3	2	9	0
6	0	9	9	0	9	1
7	0	9	8	0	9	0
8	0	0		0	0	0 0
9	0	9	9	0	9	2
10	0	9	3	0	9	0
11	0	0		9	0	0
12	0	9	9	0	9	0
13	0	7	0	0	0	0
14	0	9	9	0	9	0
15	0	0		4	0	0
16	0	8	0	0	9	0
17	0	9	0	0	0	0
18	0	0		0	0	1
19					0	
20					0	
21					0	
22	0	1		0	0	0
23	0	8	0	0	0	1
24	0	2		0	0	0
25	0	2		3	0	0
26	0	0		0	0	1
27	0	9	9	0	9	0
28	0	9	9	0	9	4
29	0	9	0	0	9	0
30	0	9	1	0	9	0
31	0	9	0	0	9	0
32	0	9	8	0	9	0
33	0	9	1	0	9	0
34	0	9	9	0	9	0
35	0	9	9	0	9	0
36	5	9	8	0	9	9
37	0	9	0	0	9	0
38	0	9	1	0	8	0
39	0	9	1	0	9	1
40	0	9	3	0	9	0
41	0	9	3	0	9	0
42	0	1		0	9	0
43	0	9	9	0	9	0
44	0	9	0	0	9	0
45	0	8	0	0	0	0

[1]rates in ppm

TABLE I (continued)

Insecticidal and Acaricidal Evaluations						
Ex.	CA (300[1])	SAW (300[1])	TBW (300[1])	TSM (300[1])	SCR Eggs (1000[1])	WCR (50[1])
46	0	8	0	0	0	0
47	0	9	5	0	0	0
48	0	9	6	0	9	0
49	0	9	1	0	9	7
50	0	9	0	0	0	0
51	0	9	5	0	0	0
52	0	9	0	0	0	0
53	0	9	0	0	9	4
54	0			0	0	4
55	0			0	8	0
56	0			0	8	0
57	8	0		0	7	0
58	0	8	0	0	0	0
59	0	9	9	0	9	0
60	0	9	9	0	9	0
61	0	9	0	0	9	0
62	0	9	1	0	0	0
63	0	9	0	0	9	0
64	0	9	9	0	9	0
65	0	9	7	0	9	0
66	0	4		0	0	0
67	0	9	9	0	9	0
68	0	8	1	0	8	9
69	0	9	9	0	9	2
70	0	3		0	0	1
71	0	1		0	0	3
72	0	1		0	0	2
73		6		0	9	2
74	0	9	6	0	7	1
75	0	1		0	7	9
76	0	0		0	0	4
77	0	9	0	0	8	0
78	0	9	0	0	8	0
79	0	9	0	0	9	1
80	0	3		0	0	9
81	0	1		0	0	0
82	0	6		0	0	2
83	0	3		0	0	0
84	0	0		0	0	0
85	0	0		0	0	3
86	0	9	9	0		4
87	0	9	8	0		9
88	0	9	0	0		0
89	0	9	1	0		0
90	0	8	0	0		0
91	0	9	7	0		0

[1] rates in ppm

TABLE I (continued)

Insecticidal and Acaricidal Evaluations						
Ex.	CA (300[1])	SAW (300[1])	TBW (300[1])	TSM (300[1])	SCR Eggs (1000[1])	WCR (50[1])
92	0	9	0	0		0
93	0	9	0	0		0
94	0	9	7	0		0
95	0	9	9	0	9	0
96	0	0		0	0	0
97	0	9	3	0	9	0
98	0	9	3	0	9	1
99	0	9	0	0	0	0
100	0	0		0	0	0
101	0	9	8	0	9	0
102	0	9	6	0	7	0
103	0	9	9	0	8	0
104	0	9	2	0	8	0
105	0	9	3	0	0	0
106	0	9	1	0	9	1
107	0	9	2	0	9	0
108	0	0		0		4
109	0	9	8	0	9	0
110	0	9	7	0	9	0
111	0	9	9	4	9	9
112	0	9	9	0	9	3
113	0	9	4	0	9	4
114	0	9	2	0	9	2
115	0	9	9	0	9	3
116	0	9	9	0	8	3
117	0	9	7	0	8	0
118	0	7	0	0	8	0
119	0	8	9	0	0	0
120	0	9	9	0	9	0
121	0	9	9	0	9	3
122	0	9	8	0	0	0
123	0	9	9	0	0	0
124	0	5		0	0	0
125	0	9	7	0	8	0
126	0	9	0	0	9	0
127	0	9	6	0	8	3
128	0	9	6	0	9	3
129	0	9	9	0		2
130	0	9	9	0		0
131	0	9	9	0		0
132	0	9	9	0		0
133	0	9	8	0		0
134	7	9	6	2		1
135	0	9		0		1
136	0	9		0		2
137	0	9		3		0

[1] rates in ppm

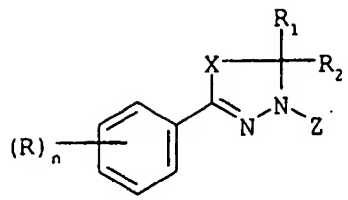
TABLE I (continued)

Insecticidal and Acaricidal Evaluations						
Ex.	CA (300[1])	SAW (300[1])	TBW (300[1])	TSM (300[1])	SCR Eggs (1000[1])	WCR (50[1])
138	0	6		0		9
139	0	8		0		2
140	0	9		0		3
141	0	8	0	0	9	0
142	0	2		0	0	1
143	0	0		0	0	0
144	0	2		0	9	2
145	0	9	0	0	0	6
146	0	9	8	0	9	0
147	0	9		0	0	6
148	0	6		0	0	7
149	0	9		0	9	0
150	0	0		0	0	0
151	0	0		0	9	0
152	0	4	0	0	9	0
153	0	0		0	0	0
154	0	9	4	0	8	0
155	0	9	0	0	9	0
156	0	0		0	9	0
157	0	9	9	0	9	4
158	0	8	0	0	9	0
159	0	9	9	0	9	0
160	0	4		0	9	3
161	0	9	7	0	0	0
162	0	9	9	0	8	0
163	0	6		0	8	0
164	0	9	7	0		3
165	0	9		0		8
166	0	9	9	0	9	0
167	0	9	9	0	7	4
168	0	9	9	0	9	0
169	0	9	9	0	9	0
172	0	9	9	0		0
173	0	9	9	0		0

[1] rates in ppm

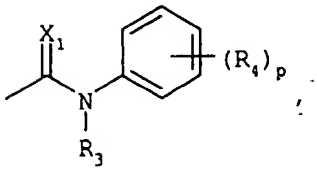
Claims

1. A method for the control of insect or acarid pests which comprises contacting said pests or their food supply, habitat or breeding grounds with a pesticidally effective amount of a compound having the structural formula

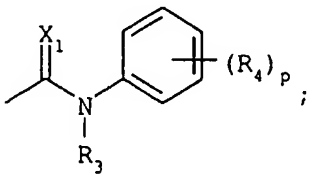


wherein

X is O or $S(O)_m$;
Z is



$C(X_1)R_5$, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl,
benzyl optionally substituted on the phenyl ring with any combination of from one to three halogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy, C_1-C_6haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6alkylthio or C_1-C_6haloalkylthio groups, or
phenyl optionally substituted with any combination of from one to three halogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy, C_1-C_6haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6alkylthio or C_1-C_6haloalkylthio groups,
provided that when X is O, Z is



n and p are each independently 0, 1, 2 or 3;
X_1 is O or S;
R and R_4 are each independently halogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, OR_6, $S(O)_qR_7$, nitro, cyano, NR_8R_9, CO_2R_{10}, $C(O)R_{11}$ or
phenyl optionally substituted with any combination of from one to three halogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy, C_1-C_6haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6alkylthio or C_1-C_6haloalkylthio groups, or two adjacent R groups or R_4 groups may be taken together to form a ring wherein RR or R_4R_4 is represented by: $-OCH_2O-$, $-OCF_2O-$ or -CH=CH-CH=CH-; R_6 and R_7 are each independently hydrogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl or
phenyl optionally substituted with any combination of from one to three halogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy, C_1-C_4haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6alkylthio or C_1-C_6haloalkylthio groups;
R_8, R_9, R_{13} and R_{14} are each independently hydrogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6alkylcarbonyl or
phenyl optionally substituted with any combination of from one to three halogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy, C_1-C_6haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6alkylthio or C_1-C_6haloalkylthio groups;
R_{10} and R_{11} are each independently hydrogen, C_1-C_6alkyl or C_1-C_6haloalkyl;
R_1 and R_2 are each independently hydrogen, C_3-C_7cycloalkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_3-C_6alkenyl, C_3-C_6haloalkenyl, C_3-C_6alkynyl, C_3-C_6haloalkynyl, C_2-C_6alkoxyalkyl, $(CH_2)_vC(O)R_{12}$,
C_1-C_6alkyl optionally substituted with one phenoxy or phenyl group wherein the phenyl ring of each group is independently, optionally substituted with from one to three halogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy, C_1-C_6haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6alkylthio or C_1-C_6haloalkylthio groups, phenyl optionally substituted with from one to

three halogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy, C_1-C_6haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6alkylthio or C_1-C_6haloalkylthio groups, or

a 5- or 6-membered heteroaromatic ring optionally substituted with any combination of from one to three halogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy, C_1-C_6haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6alkylthio or C_1-C_6haloalkylthio groups, and

when R_1 and R_2 are taken together with the atom to which they are attached they may form a C_3-C_6cycloalkyl ring wherein R_1R_2 is represented by: $-(CH_2)_t-$ where t is 2, 3, 4 or 5;

m, q and v are each independently 0, 1 or 2;

R_{12} is hydrogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy, C_1-C_6haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6alkylthio, C_1-C_6haloalkylthio or $NR_{13}R_{14}$;

R_3 is hydrogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl or $C(O)R_{15}$;

R_{15} is C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy or C_1-C_6haloalkoxy; and

R_5 is C_1-C_6alkyl,

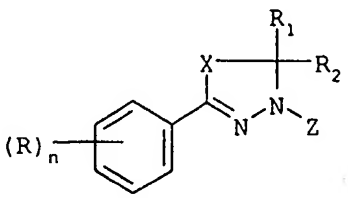
phenyl optionally substituted with any combination of from one to three halogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy, C_1-C_6haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6alkylthio or C_1-C_6haloalkylthio groups, or benzyl optionally substituted on the phenyl ring with any combination of from one to three halogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy, C_1-C_6haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6alkylthio or C_1-C_6haloalkylthio groups; and

the optical isomers thereof and the agriculturally acceptable salts thereof.

2. The method according to claim 1 wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of

2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5,5-dimethyl-4'-(trifluoromethoxy)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5,5-dimethyl-4'-(trifluoromethyl)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-bromophenyl)-5,5-dimethyl-4'-(trifluoromethyl)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-fluorophenyl)-5,5-dimethyl-4'-(trifluoromethyl)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
5,5-dimethyl-2-(*p*-phenoxyphenyl)-4'-[(trifluoromethyl)-thio]-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5-methyl-4'-(trifluoromethoxy)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
5-(chloromethyl)-2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5-methyl-4'-(trifluoromethyl)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
4,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)-2-(*p*-fluorophenyl)-5-methyl-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
5-(chloromethyl)-2-(*p*-fluorophenyl)-5-methyl-4'-(trifluoromethyl)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
5-(chloromethyl)-2-(*p*-fluorophenyl)-5-methyl-4'-(trifluoromethoxy)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-bromophenyl)-5-(chloromethyl)-5-methyl-4'-(trifluoromethoxy)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5-methyl-5-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)-4'-(trifluoromethyl)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5-methyl-5-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)-4'-(trifluoromethoxy)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5-methyl-5-(2-pyridyl)-4'-(trifluoromethyl)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2- (*p*-chlorophenyl)-5-methyl-5-(2-pyridyl)-4'-(trifluoromethoxy)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
methyl N-{[2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5,5-dimethyl-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazolin-4-yl]carbonyl}-*p*-(trifluoromethoxy)-carbanilate;
methyl N-{[2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5,5-dimethyl-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazolin-4-yl]carbonyl}-*p*-(trifluoromethyl)-carbanilate; and
methyl 2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5-methyl-4-{[*p*-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]carbamoyl}-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-5-acetate.

3. A method for the protection of growing plants from attack or infestation by insect or acarid pests which comprises applying to the foliage of the plants, or to the soil or water in which they are growing, a pesticidally effective amount of a compound having the structural formula



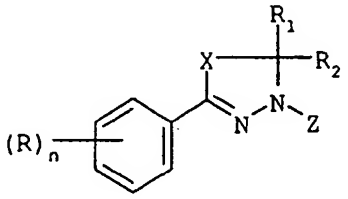
wherein n, R, R_1, R_2, X and Z are as described in claim 1.

4. The method according to claim 3 wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of

2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5,5-dimethyl-4'-(trifluoromethoxy)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5,5-dimethyl-4'-(trifluoromethyl)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-bromophenyl)-5,5-dimethyl-4'-(trifluoromethyl)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-fluorophenyl)-5,5-dimethyl-4'-(trifluoromethyl)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
5,5-dimethyl-2-(*p*-phenoxyphenyl)-4'-[(trifluoromethyl)-thio]-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5-methyl-4'-(trifluoromethoxy)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
5-(chloromethyl)-2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5-methyl-4'-(trifluoromethyl)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
4,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)-2-(*p*-fluorophenyl)-5-methyl-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
5-(chloromethyl)-2-(*p*-fluorophenyl)-5-methyl-4'-(trifluoromethyl) -Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
5-(chloromethyl)-2-(*p*-fluorophenyl)-5-methyl-4'-(trifluoromethoxy) -Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-bromophenyl)-5-(chloromethyl)-5-methyl-4'-(trifluoromethoxy) -Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5-methyl-5-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)-4'-(trifluoromethyl)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5-methyl-5-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)-4'-(trifluoromethoxy) -Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5-methyl-5-(2-pyridyl)-4'-(trifluoromethyl)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5-methyl-5-(2-pyridyl)-4'-(trifluoromethoxy)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
methyl N-{[2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5,5-dimethyl-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazolin-4-yl]carbonyl}-*p*-(trifluoromethoxy)-carbanilate;
methyl N-{[2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5,5-dimethyl-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazolin-4-yl]carbonyl}-*p*-(trifluoromethyl)-carbanilate; and
methyl 2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5-methyl-4-{[*p*-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]carbamoyl}-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-5-acetate.

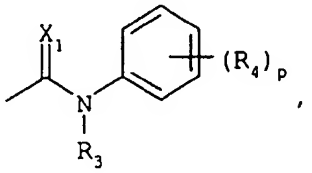
5. The method according to claim 3 wherein the compound is applied to the plants, or to the soil or water in which they are growing, at a rate of about 0.1 kg/ha to 4.0 kg/ha.

6. A compound having the structural formula



wherein

X is O or $S(O)_m$;
Z is

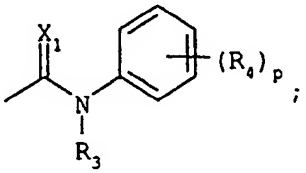


$C(X_1)R_5$, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl,

benzyl optionally substituted on the phenyl ring with any combination of from one to three halogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy, C_1-C_6haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6alkylthio or C_1-C_6haloalkylthio groups, or

phenyl optionally substituted with any combination of from one to three halogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy, C_1-C_6haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6alkylthio or C_1-C_6haloalkylthio groups,

provided that when X is O, Z is



n and p are each independently 0, 1, 2 or 3;

X_1 is O or S;

R and R_4 are each independently halogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, OR_6, $S(O)_qR_7$, nitro, cyano, NR_8R_9, CO_2R_{10}, $C(O)R_{11}$ or

phenyl optionally substituted with any combination of from one to three halogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy, C_1-C_6haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6alkylthio or C_1-C_6haloalkylthio groups, or two adjacent R groups or R_4 groups may be taken together to form a ring wherein RR or R_4R_4 is represented by: $-OCH_2O-$, $-OCF_2O-$ or -CH=CH-CH=CH-;

R_6 and R_7 are each independently hydrogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl or

phenyl optionally substituted with any combination of from one to three halogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy, C_1-C_4haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6alkylthio or C_1-C_6haloalkylthio groups;

R_8, R_9, R_{13} and R_{14} are each independently hydrogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6alkylcarbonyl or

phenyl optionally substituted with any combination of from one to three halogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy, C_1-C_6haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6alkylthio or C_1-C_6haloalkylthio groups;

R_{10} and R_{11} are each independently hydrogen, C_1-C_6alkyl or C_1-C_6haloalkyl;

R_1 and R_2 are each independently hydrogen, C_3-C_7cycloalkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_3-C_6alkenyl, C_3-C_6haloalkenyl, C_3-C_6alkynyl, C_3-C_6haloalkynyl, C_2-C_6alkoxyalkyl, $(CH_2)_vC(O)R_{12}$,

C_1-C_6alkyl optionally substituted with one phenoxy or phenyl group wherein the phenyl ring of each group is independently, optionally substituted with from one to three halogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy, C_1-C_6haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6alkylthio or C_1-C_6haloalkylthio groups, phenyl optionally substituted with from one to three halogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy, C_1-C_6haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6alkylthio or C_1-C_6halo-alkylthio groups, or

a 5- or 6-membered heteroaromatic ring optionally substituted with any combination of from one to three halogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy, C_1-C_6haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6alkylthio or C_1-C_6haloalkylthio groups, and

when R_1 and R_2 are taken together with the atom to which they are attached they may form a C_3-C_6cycloalkyl ring wherein R_1R_2 is represented by: $-(CH_2)_t-$ where t is 2, 3, 4 or 5;

m, q and v are each independently 0, 1 or 2;

R_{12} is hydrogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy, C_1-C_6haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6alkylthio, C_1-C_6haloalkylthio or $NR_{13}R_{14}$;

R_3 is hydrogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl or $C(O)R_{15}$;

R_{15} is C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy or C_1-C_6haloalkoxy; and

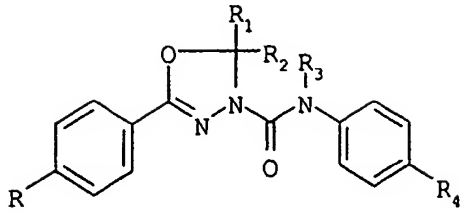
R_5 is C_1-C_6alkyl,

phenyl optionally substituted with any combination of from one to three halogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy, C_1-C_6haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6alkylthio or C_1-C_6haloalkylthio groups, or benzyl optionally substituted on the phenyl ring with any combination of from one to three halogen, C_1-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_6haloalkyl, C_1-C_6alkoxy, C_1-C_6haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6alkylthio or C_1-C_6haloalkylthio groups; and

the optical isomers thereof and the agriculturally acceptable salts thereof,

provided that: (1) R is other than CO_2R_{10} when R is on the ortho-position of the phenyl ring, and (2) R_2 is other than ethyl or unsubstituted phenyl when X is O, n and p are 0 and R_1 is methyl.

7. The compound according to claim 6 having the structural formula



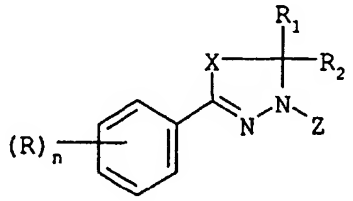
wherein

R is halogen, C_1-C_4haloalkyl, C_1-C_4haloalkoxy or
phenoxy optionally substituted with any combination of from one to three halogen, C_1-C_4alkyl, C_1-C_4haloalkyl, C_1-C_4alkoxy or C_1-C_4haloalkoxy groups;
R_4 is C_1-C_4haloalkyl, C_1-C_4haloalkoxy or C_1-C_4haloalkylthio;
R_1 is C_1-C_4alkyl;
R_2 is C_1-C_4alkyl, C_1-C_4haloalkyl, $(CH_2)_vC(O)R_{12}$ or 2-pyridyl optionally substituted with any combination of from one to three halogen, C_1-C_4alkyl, C_1-C_4haloalkyl, C_1-C_4alkoxy or C_1-C_4haloalkoxy groups;
v is 0 or 1;
R_{12} is C_1-C_4alkoxy or C_1-C_4haloalkoxy;
R_3 is hydrogen or $C(O)R_{15}$; and
R_{15} is C_1-C_4alkoxy.

8. The compound according to claim 6 selected from the group consisting of

2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5,5-dimethyl-4'-(trifluoromethoxy)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5,5-dimethyl-4'-(trifluoromethyl)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-bromophenyl)-5,5-dimethyl-4'-(trifluoromethyl)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-fluorophenyl)-5,5-dimethyl-4'-(trifluoromethyl)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
5,5-dimethyl-2-(*p*-phenoxyphenyl)-4'-[(trifluoromethyl)-thio]-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5-methyl-4'-(trifluoromethoxy)-5-(trifluoromethyl) -Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
5-(chloromethyl)-2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5-methyl-4'-(trifluoromethyl)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
4,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)-2-(*p*-fluorophenyl)-5-methyl-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
5-(chloromethyl)-2-(*p*-fluorophenyl)-5-methyl-4'-(trifluoromethyl)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
5-(chloromethyl)-2-(*p*-fluorophenyl)-5-methyl-4'-(trifluoromethoxy)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-bromophenyl)-5-(chloromethyl)-5-methyl-4'-(trifluoromethoxy)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5-methyl-5-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)-4'-(trifluoromethyl)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5-methyl-5-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)-4'-(trifluoromethoxy) -Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5-methyl-5-(2-pyridyl)-4'-(trifluoromethyl)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5-methyl-5-(2-pyridyl)-4'-(trifluoromethoxy)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
methyl N-{[2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5,5-dimethyl-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazolin-4-yl]carbonyl}-*p*-(trifluoromethoxy)-carbanilate;
methyl N-{[2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5,5-dimethyl-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazolin-4-yl]carbonyl}-*p*-(trifluoromethyl)-carbanilate; and
methyl 2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5-methyl-4-{[*p*-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]carbamoyl}-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-5-acetate.

9. A composition for the control of insect or acarid pests which comprises an agronomically acceptable carrier and a pesticidally effective amount of a compound having the structural formula



wherein n, R, R_1, R_2, X and Z are as described in claim 6.

10. The composition according to claim 9 wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of

2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5,5-dimethyl-4'-(trifluoromethoxy)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5,5-dimethyl-4'-(trifluoromethyl)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-bromophenyl)-5,5-dimethyl-4'-(trifluoromethyl)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-fluorophenyl)-5,5-dimethyl-4'-(trifluoromethyl)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
5,5-dimethyl-2-(*p*-phenoxyphenyl)-4'-[(trifluoromethyl)-thio]-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5-methyl-4'-(trifluoromethoxy)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
5-(chloromethyl)-2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5-methyl-4'-(trifluoromethyl) -Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
4,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)-2-(*p*-fluorophenyl)-5-methyl-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
5-(chloromethyl)-2-(*p*-fluorophenyl)-5-methyl-4'-(trifluoromethyl)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
5-(chloromethyl)-2-(*p*-fluorophenyl)-5-methyl-4'-(trifluoromethoxy)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-bromophenyl)-5-(chloromethyl)-5-methyl-4'-(trifluoromethoxy) -Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5-methyl-5-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)-4'-(trifluoromethyl)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5-methyl-5-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)-4'-(trifluoromethoxy)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5-methyl-5-(2-pyridyl)-4'-(trifluoromethyl)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5-methyl-5-(2-pyridyl)-4'-(trifluoromethoxy)-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-4-carboxanilide;
methyl N-{[2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5,5-dimethyl-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazolin-4-yl]carbonyl}-*p*-(trifluoromethoxy)-carbanilate;
methyl N-{[2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5,5-dimethyl-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazolin-4-yl]carbonyl}-*p*-(trifluoromethyl)-carbanilate; and
methyl 2-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-5-methyl-4-{[*p*-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]carbamoyl}-Δ^2-1,3,4-oxadiazoline-5-acetate.

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PARTIAL EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

which under Rule 45 of the European Patent Convention shall be considered, for the purposes of subsequent proceedings, as the European search report

Application Number EP 99 30 9154

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
X	DATABASE CROSSFIRE Beilstein Institut für Literatur der organischen Chemie XP002131018 Beilstein Registry Number 5026402 & J. CHEM. SOC. PERKIN TRANS. 1, 1986, pages 1499-1506, ---	6	A01N47/38 A01N43/824 C07D271/10 C07D271/12 C07D413/04 C07D417/04
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TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7)

A01N
C07D

INCOMPLETE SEARCH

The Search Division considers that the present application, or one or more of its claims, does/do not comply with the EPC to such an extent that a meaningful search into the state of the art cannot be carried out, or can only be carried out partially, for these claims.

Claims searched completely :

Claims searched incompletely :

Claims not searched :

Reason for the limitation of the search:

see sheet C

Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner
THE HAGUE	21 February 2000	ALLARD, M

CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS

X : particularly relevant if taken alone
Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category
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P : intermediate document

T : theory or principle underlying the invention
E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date
D : document cited in the application
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& : member of the same patent family, corresponding document

EPO FORM 1503 03.82 (P04C07)

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INCOMPLETE SEARCH
SHEET C

Application Number
EP 99 30 9154

Reason for the limitation of the search:

Present claim 6 lacks novelty within the meaning of Article 54 EPC to such an extent that neither a complete search nor a complete search report are possible with regard to this claim. The cited documents should only be considered as a representative selection from the prior art.

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Application Number
EP 99 30 9154

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
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EPO FORM 1503 03.82 (P04C10)

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Application Number
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Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	
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Application Number
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EPO FORM 1503 03.82 (P04C10)

ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO. EP 99 30 9154

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
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21-02-2000

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For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82